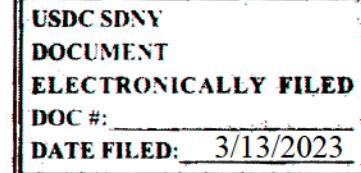


UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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In re:

03-MD-01570 (GBD)(SN)

TERRORIST ATTACKS ON  
SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

ORDER

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SARAH NETBURN, United States Magistrate Judge:

This document relates to:

Federal Insurance Co., et al. v. al Qaida, et al., No. 03-cv-06978  
Vigilant Insurance Co., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al., No. 03-cv-08591  
Thomas Burnett, Sr., et al. v. Al Baraka Inv. & Dev. Corp., et al., No. 03-cv-09849  
Estate of John P. O'Neill, Sr., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al., No. 04-cv-01922  
Continental Casualty Co., et al. v. Al Qaeda, et al., No. 04-cv-05970  
Cantor Fitzgerald Assocs., et al. v. Akida Inv. Co., et al., No. 04-cv-07065  
Pacific Employers Insurance Co., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al., No. 04-cv-07216  
Euro Brokers Inc., et al. v. Al Baraka Inv. & Dev. Corp., et al., No. 04-cv-07279  
Beazley Furlonge Ltd. v. Saudi Binladin Group, Inc., et al., No. 16-cv-07456  
Bowrosen, et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, No. 16-cv-08070  
McCarthy, et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, No. 16-cv-08884  
Aguilar, et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al., No. 16-cv-09663  
Addesso, et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al., No. 16-cv-09937  
Hodges, et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al., No. 17-cv-00117  
DeSimone v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, No. 17-cv-00348  
Aiken, et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al., No. 17-cv-00450  
Ashton, et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, No. 17-cv-02003  
The Underwriting Members of Lloyd's Syndicate 53, et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al., No. 17-cv-02129  
The Charter Oak Fire Insurance Co., et al. v. Al Rajhi Bank, et al., No. 17-cv-02651  
General Reinsurance Corp., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, No. 17-cv-03810  
Abarca, et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al., No. 17-cv-03887  
Arrowood Indemnity Co. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al., No. 17-cv-03908  
Abrams, et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al., No. 17-cv-04201  
Abtello, et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al., No. 17-cv-05174  
Aasheim, et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al., No. 17-cv-05471

On March 2, 2023, the Court established a briefing schedule for anticipated motions to exclude expert witnesses and a renewed motion to dismiss. ECF No. 8896.<sup>1</sup> Implicit in that Order was a denial of Plaintiffs' request to stay motion practice pending an interlocutory appeal from the Court's February 7, 2023 Memorandum Decision & Order. The order, however, resubmitted to me any further or related applications. The parties have raised various additional issues, including: (1) discovery; (2) briefing page limits, (3) confidentiality review, and (4) the role of the Ashton Plaintiffs. See ECF Nos. 8863; 8871; 8873; 8878; 8880; 8882; 8888.

First, the Ashton Plaintiffs request leave to file a motion to compel additional discovery. See ECF No. 8871. Jurisdictional discovery against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia closed on July 1, 2022. ECF No. 7117. The Court previously advised the parties that the declassification of intelligence reports under President Biden's September 3, 2021 Executive Order would not be grounds for further extending jurisdictional discovery absent "extraordinary circumstances." ECF No. 7752. The Ashton Plaintiffs presents no compelling reason for reopening it now. Plaintiffs have "had a fully adequate opportunity for discovery." Saray Dokum ve Madeni Aksam Sanayi Turizm A.S. v. MTS Logistics Inc., 335 F.R.D. 50, 52 (S.D.N.Y 2020). The motion for leave to file a motion to compel is therefore DENIED.

Second, the Plaintiffs' Executive Committees (the "PECs") and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (the "KSA") disagree on the appropriate page limits for the anticipated Daubert motions. The Court will accept only one motion from Defendants KSA and Dallah Avco, and one motion from Plaintiffs, which would include any unique experts presented by the Ashton Plaintiffs. The Court is inclined to set page limits based on the number of experts that a party is moving against.

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<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise note, all ECF number refer to the main MDL docket, No. 03-md-01570.

Accordingly, the Court requests that each side submit a letter by March 22, 2023, identifying the number of experts that it intends to challenge. In making that selection, the Court expects the parties to study the law governing such motions and to move to exclude an expert only where it is reasonably likely to succeed or is necessary to promote important interests in the fairness of this case. Not every expert must be challenged, and parties will not waive an objection they might assert at a later phase of the litigation. If the parties' anticipated number of expert challenges is unmanageable, the Court may limit the number of Daubert challenges that it will accept. The parties are also invited to propose a reasonable page limit per expert.

Third, with respect to confidentiality review, the parties are reminded that the public is presumptively entitled to documents submitted in connection with dispositive motions. See generally, Lugosch v. Pyramid Co. of Onondaga, 435 F.3d 110, 121 (2d Cir. 2006) (“documents submitted to a court for its consideration in a summary judgment motion are—as a matter of law—judicial documents”); In re Zimmer M/L Taper Hip Prosthesis or M/L Taper Hip Prosthesis with Kinectiv Tech. & Versys Femoral Head Prod. Liab. Litig., No. 18-mc-02859 (PAC), 2021 WL 4706199, at \*2 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 8, 2021) (“Filings related to Daubert motions are judicial documents subject to a significant presumption of access under the common law and the First Amendment.”); Bernstein v. Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP, 814 F.3d 132, 142 (2d Cir. 2016). While the Court has permitted sealing documents in connection with discovery disputes—where the public’s right is weaker—the parties must make a compelling showing to justify redactions with respect to the upcoming motions. To promote efficiency, the Court ORDERS Defendants, the PECs, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”), to meet and confer by April 14, 2023, to discuss a process for confidentiality review.

Finally, the parties disagree on page limits and the role of the Ashton Plaintiffs for the motion to dismiss. Considering the limited allegations in dispute following the Court's March 28, 2018 Memorandum Decision & Order, the Court seeks guidance on whether there remains any material distinction between the relevant allegations filed in the Consolidated Amended Complaint (CAC) and the Ashton Complaint such that multiple filings would not be duplicative. To the extent the parties believe separate briefing from the Ashton Plaintiffs is necessary or appropriate, the Court seeks further guidance on how to establish a briefing protocol that balances fairness with the need to promote efficiency and conserve judicial resources.

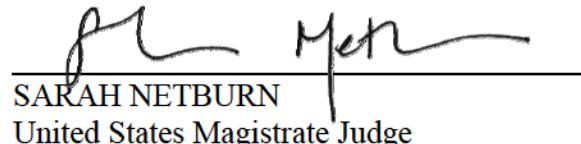
To achieve these goals, the Court requests that the parties meet and confer in an effort to reach an agreed proposal for the motion to dismiss. The parties are invited to submit joint or separate letters by April 5, 2023. The parties are ORDERED to appear for a conference on Tuesday, April 11, 2023, at 3:00 p.m. to discuss these issues. The Court will advise the parties of the courtroom location at a later date. To the extent the parties reach a reasonable agreement, the Court may adjourn the conference.

## **CONCLUSION**

As set forth in this Order, the parties shall:

- file any letters concerning the Daubert motions by March 22, 2023;
- file any letters concerning the motion to dismiss practice by April 5, 2023; and
- meet and confer with the FBI by April 14, 2023, to discuss a reasonable confidentiality review.

## **SO ORDERED.**



SARAH NETBURN  
United States Magistrate Judge

DATED: March 13, 2023  
New York, New York